

THIS IS A NO CALCULATOR QUIZ

[5 POINTS] Identify the following as the limit of a Riemann sum and evaluate.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \left[\frac{1}{1+2/n} + \frac{1}{1+4/n} + \dots + \frac{1}{3} \right]$$

$$= \int_1^3 \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= [\ln|x|]_1^3$$

$$= \ln|3| - \ln|1|$$

$$= \ln 3^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+\frac{2i}{n}} \cdot \frac{2}{n}$$

$$f(a+i\Delta x) = \frac{1}{1+\frac{2i}{n}}$$

$$f(a+\frac{2i}{n}) = \frac{1}{1+\frac{2i}{n}}$$

$$f(1+\frac{2i}{n}) = \frac{1}{1+\frac{2i}{n}}$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{2}{n}$$

$$a = 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$\frac{2}{n} = \frac{b-1}{n}$$

$$b = 3^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$-\frac{1}{2}$ IF MISSING ABSOLUTE VALUE IN $\ln|x|$

[4 POINTS] Find the average value of the function $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 3}{x}$ on the interval $[1, 4]$.

$$\frac{1}{4-1} \int_1^4 \frac{x^2 - 3}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_1^4 \left(x - \frac{3}{x} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3\ln|x| \right) \Big|_1^4$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}x^2 - \ln|x| \Big|_1^4$$

$$= \left(\frac{16}{6} - \ln 4 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{6} - \ln 1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{15}{6} - \ln 4 = \frac{5}{2} - \ln 4$$

$-\frac{1}{2}$ IF NO ABSOLUTE VALUES INSIDE $\ln|x|$
 $-\frac{1}{2}$ IF ANY PART OF INTEGRAL NOTATION WRONG (e.g. MISSING LIMITS, MISSING dx)

[1 POINT] Circle the only integral below to which the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus applies.

$$\int_0^5 \ln x dx$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan x dx$$

MUST BE CONTINUOUS

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2 - 4} dx$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$